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treaties and ideas of legitimacy, effected a momentous change in the character of European diplomacy.

CHARLES M. ANDREWS.

Guide to the Study of American History. By EDWARD CHANNING, Ph. D., and ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, Ph. D., Assistant Professors of History in Harvard University. (Boston and London: Ginn and Co. 1896. Pp. xvi, 471.)

IF there has ever been printed a duodecimo volume more useful than this to the student and the teacher of American history, it is not known to the present reviewer. Indeed, it would be difficult to devise a book combining in itself more of the elements of practical utility. The purpose of the authors is two-fold. They wish to convey a mass of suggestions respecting methods of work in American history, and to furnish a scheme of topics so supplied with references that it will, in all the most important parts of the field, guide the student in his special inquiries. The body of suggestions on method, which constitutes nearly half the book, has not the rigorous scheme and the air of philosophical system which marks the German books of methodology; but to American eyes it will not seem the less practically useful on that account, for, in arrangement as well as in contents, it abounds in common sense. If we might question the propriety of separating the long chapter on the general bibliography of American history (in Part I.) from the detailed bibliographies which constitute Parts II. and III., at any rate the arrangement is everywhere clear and intelligible. The part devoted to methods is full of useful and practical hints, derived not only from the authors' ample experience in teaching large classes and single investigators, but also, it is evident, from catholic observation of the plans followed by other American teachers. The needs of teachers in schools are considered, as well as those of collegiate teachers and students. The chapters in this part treat of the subject-matter as a whole and its most practicable sub-divisions; of methods in general; of the general bibliography of American history; of working libraries; of various forms of class exercises; of reading; of various sorts of written work and of tests. Of these chapters the longest (pp. 30-142) is that on bibliography in general, which gives lists of useful books on method and of bibliographical aids, of general reference-books, of text-books and general histories, of books of travellers, of biographies, of the periodicals and newspapers most often brought into historical service, of the official printed documents of the colonies and of the United States, and of other important classes of sources. The printed records of the states, for the period since the Revolution, seem to be neglected; indeed, the extent and importance of such records seems (p. 107) to be underestimated. It is likely that the lists respectively occupying pp. 78-86, 86-101, 127-132, 137-142, would gain in utility by being broken up into chronological sections. The authors' plan contemplates only a

selection of the most useful books of each class, and precludes them from much discriminating annotation of the lists which they present. But they everywhere refer to completer bibliographies for the use of the more special inquirers, and their selections are made with great judgment and are as abundant as the size of the book will permit.

These remarks apply equally to the second part of the book (Parts II. and III.), which consists of topics and references in colonial history and in that of the United States. The field is divided into 138 sections, each with a topical heading, with its leading sub-divisions stated. Then follows for each a brief bibliography, in four parts: First, detailed references to passages in general historical books; second, references to accounts more special; third, to the sources; fourth, to special bibliographies. All such collections of references, summing up what has been hitherto done in American history, make evident the gaps which, in adherence to traditional lines of work, we have allowed to remain unfilled—our neglect of our economic history, excepting the history of the federal finances, the slightness of our studies into the colonial institutions of the eighteenth century, the lack of serious books or even minor studies upon the history of the states since 1783. The topics are continued to the year 1865. There is an excellent index, of ingenious plan.

The German Pietists of Provincial Pennsylvania, 1694–1708. By JULIUS FRIEDRICH SACHSE, Life Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, etc. (Philadelphia: Printed for the Author. 1895. Pp. xviii, 504.)

THIS is a book of high typographical excellence. The fine paper, clear type and profuse illustrations delight the eye. It contains twenty-two full-page plates, and two hundred and eight smaller illustrations, chiefly reproductions of documents and relics which the author has himself photographed.

The contributions made by the Germans to the colonial history of this country has been greatly overlooked. With most commendable zeal and industry, Mr. Sachse is devoting his time to more thorough investigations concerning the early history of the Germans in Pennsylvania, utilizing all material accessible in Philadelphia and its neighborhood, and supplementing it by personal research amidst the rich storehouses of records in Germany.

This volume must not be regarded as a general history of the various German pietistic sects of Pennsylvania. It is limited to the brief career of but one of these, composed of forty men, the adherents of the dismissed Württemberg pastor, Rev. J. J. Zimmerman, who on June 23, 1694, landed at Philadelphia, and established a Rosicrucian monastery along the romantic Wissahickon, in the neighborhood of Germantown. In religion, firm in their professed adherence to the doctrines of the Lutheran Church, but at the same time mystics, chiliasts and theosoph-